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Pender - New Hanover County



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1970 Annual Report

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
BURGAW, NORTH CAROLINA

AMERICAN FARMER

What is an American farmer?

The American farmer is truly a symbol of the freedom that exists in America today. The farmer has since the beginning of the United States contributed more than any other segment of our society in providing a spirit of understanding; providing leadership for the past 200 years; providing open-hearted and open-minded men for our armed services - a man who feels proud of his country, one who has respect for his fellowman, and one who has complete faith in the Almighty.

The American farmer has done more than all other segments of our nation combined in maintaining and conserving our most precious possession - our soil - by providing and carrying out conservation practices, which has provided this nation and a large part of the world in an abundant supply of food at a reasonable cost to the consumer.

The American farmer is one who still believes in our freedom, our country, and our God. The American farmer is truly a man who believes in leaving something better than he found when the time comes for him to leave. The American farmer today respects our Flag, has high Ideals, and loves our Country.

In closing, we of the Pender-New Hanover County ASCS Office, are dedicating this Annual Report and our services to the American Farmer.

F O R E W O R D

This Annual Report is prepared, published, and distributed by the Pender-New Hanover County ASC Committees and office personnel. The purpose of this report is to furnish farmers, businessmen, and all interested persons of Pender and New Hanover Counties, a summary of our ASCS activities for the year 1970. This report is prepared for the purpose of familiarizing the public with programs which the ASCS administers, and some of the accomplishments of each program.

To administer the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program successfully the cooperation of the farmer is needed, in addition to the united efforts of the National Office, State Office, and County Office. The county ASCS office is responsible for field administration and keeping the farmers informed of all changes in the administration of the program.

The Pender ASCS County Office is located in the county seat, Burgaw, North Carolina, on Highway 117A. A sub-office is maintained in Wilmington, North Carolina, located in the Post Office Building at Front and Chestnut Streets. Our office hours are from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Monday through Friday.

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A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, or ASCS, is a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is responsible for administering farm programs enacted by Congress and regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The programs administered by the Pender-New Hanover County ASCS Office in 1970 included the Agricultural Conservation Program, Cropland Adjustment Program, Cropland Conversion Program, the Price Support Program, Production Adjustment Program, and Compliance.

The State ASC Committee is composed of five members who are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State Committee is responsible for ASCS policy determination at the state level. State ASCS offices are operated by state executive directors. Representatives from the state offices, known as district directors, serve county offices by districts. These men serve as liaison for state and county offices through their guidance on technical problems.

County ASCS offices are under the direction of county executive directors who are hired by farmer-elected county committees. Elections are held annually for the purpose of electing a three-man committee to serve for the entire county, and a three-man committee to serve for each ASCS community in the county. Pender and New Hanover Counties consist of sixteen communities.

The county committee and community committeemen are called upon continuously to furnish assistance on farm problems to their neighbors although they only receive compensation for the actual time worked in an official capacity.

C O U N T Y C O M M I T T E E

The purpose of the county committee is to direct the administration of all ASCS programs, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Sugar Act of 1948, the Soil Bank Act and any amendments to such Acts, and such other acts of Congress as the Secretary of Agriculture or Congress may designate. The county committee is assisted by the community committee and other personnel employed by the county committee in carrying out the duties of ASCS.

People elected community committeemen elect each year the county committee composed of three regular members and two alternate members.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

PENDER

Jack M. Woodcock
Roy M. Thomas
DeLeon Fennell

NEW HANOVER

John H. Covil
Albert D. Cox, Jr.
M. S. Emmert

ALTERNATES

PENDER

Wiley Batson, First
James V. Eakins, Second

NEW HANOVER

Gerrit Swart, First
J. D. McCarley, III,
Second

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

J. N. Bryan, Jr.
V. H. Johnson

1 9 7 0 O R G A N I Z A T I O N A L C H A R T

C O U N T Y C O M M I T T E E

PENDER COUNTY

Jack M. WoodcockChairman
Roy M. ThomasVice-Chairman
DeLeon FennellRegular Member

NEW HANOVER COUNTY

John H. CovilChairman
Albert D. Cox, Jr.Vice-Chairman
M. S. EmmartRegular Member

C O U N T Y O F F I C E P E R S O N N E L

Casper Wells.County Executive Director
Elizabeth H. Batson.Chief Program Assistant
Lawrence Chadwick.Compliance Supervisor
Elsie J. English.Counter Program Assistant (ACP, CAP)
Della Mae Herring.Program Assistant
Florine W. Howard.Program Assistant (PA)
Betty R. LewisProgram Assistant (Compliance)
Willa McGugan.Program Assistant
Goldie P. MarshallProgram Assistant (PA)
Lucille P. RivenbarkProgram Assistant (PA)

C O M P L I A N C E S U P E R V I S O R

Lawrence Chadwick

R E P O R T E R S

Julian Anderson

Raeford Brown

William W. Hill

William H. Jordan

Denver Hollingsworth

Horace Vernon Pigford

Howard N. Walker



1970 ASC COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

BURGAW UPPER

Thomas Cowan
John D. Burns
S. J. Harrison

BURGAW LOWER

Wiley Batson
Jerry Fedoronko
John Leimone

CANETUCK

R. E. Moore
B. Z. Corbett
Gordon Pridgen

CASWELL

Elmer A. Holly
Jay Woodcock
James V. Eakins

COLUMBIA UPPER

Lewis T. DeBose
C. W. Cockman
J. H. Gurganious

COLUMBIA LOWER

Geo. H. Highsmith, Jr.
Earl T. Spencer, Jr.
A. C. Bond

GRADY

L. H. Caison
Mack L. Bell
John J. Rowe

HOLLY UPPER

Fred Harrell
Major Meadows
Jasper Pierce

HOLLY LOWER

Arthur Sawyer
H. L. Saunders
A. T. Tatum

LONG CREEK

Herbert Wagstaff
W. R. Barnhill
John T. Peay

ROCKY POINT

Charlie McLendon
J. C. Hutcheson
C. J. Harts

TOPSAIL UPPER

Robert A. King
William G. Edens
Woodie Batts

TOPSAIL LOWER

Neil Thomas
T. W. Shingleton
James W. Piver

UNION UPPER

J. A. Farrior, Jr.
W. C. Heath
Dixon Johnson

UNION LOWER

Oliver Pate
Currie T. Carr
R. E. McCoy

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The soil and water resources of the farm and ranch lands of our Nation must be protected and conserved. This is essential in order that farms and ranches will continue to have the capacity to produce sufficient food and other raw materials to meet the future needs of the Nation.

All the people of this Nation, not the farmers and ranchers alone, have a stake in and a part of the responsibility for protecting and conserving our farm and ranch lands. Recognizing this, the Congress appropriates funds to share with farmers and ranchers the cost of carrying out needed soil and water conservation measures. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means of making this Federal cost-sharing available to farmers and ranchers.

Productive soil, adequate water, and well-managed woodland are the very foundation of American agriculture. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means through which all our people, including farmers, share the costs of conserving these essential national resources. This program increases the rate of application of the research, education, technical, credit, and other services of the Department of Agriculture in actual accomplishment of essential conservation work on the land.

Pender-New Hanover County's allocation for the 1970 AC Program was \$39,812. Of this amount, \$1,963 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, \$110 to the Forest Service to pay for the technical services performed for the Pender-New Hanover County AC Program. The farmers used approximately \$29,216, which represents 326 farms taking advantage of the AC assistance.

C O M P L I A N C E

Compliance is one of the most important functions of ASCS. In 1967 a relatively new method of compliance was used in Pender County. This method of compliance was used also in 1968, 1969 and 1970. This method is known as Compliance by Certification by the farm operator. All farmers who had allotment crops or were participating in any of the farm programs were required to determine their acreage and report them to their local ASCS office during the specified period. May 31st was the final date for wheat, and June 20th for other crops and land uses in Pender and New Hanover Counties.

Regulations require that a minimum of 25 percent of all crops and land uses be measured. Also, all farms operated by county and community committeemen and office personnel were required to be measured.

Before measurement can be started, reporters have to be secured and thoroughly trained. For the compliance activities for 1970 a total of 8 reporters were employed.

DATA FOR 1970

Staking and Referencing Service	191
Measurement Service	8

REGULAR COMPLIANCE PERFORMED

<u>Name of Crop</u>	<u>No. of farms that Certified</u>	<u>No. of farms measured</u>
Wheat-Feed Grain	1218	305
Cotton	92	24
Flue-cured Tobacco	1028	280
Peanuts	132	40

I N F O R M A T I O N

Public relations is a very important phase of our work and we are ever conscious of the good that can be accomplished through public relations.

To promote better public relations is one of our major aims. We meet with other agricultural agencies, conduct programs at community meetings, and direct our informational program to reach the farm population as well as the general public. There are well-trained clerks at our contact counter furnishing farmers technical information affecting ASCS administered programs applicable to their particular farming operations.

During the year of 1970, the Pender-New Hanover County ASCS Office mailed out newsletters, made spot announcements over Radio Station WPGF in Burgaw, and presented television programs over Station WECT TV in Wilmington. In addition, The Pender Chronicle published 44 news releases in 1970.

In November of 1970, we moved into our new quarters located in the new Neighborhood Facility Building. We invite you to visit us and take a tour of our quarters, examine our office equipment, and ask questions about our operations.

PRICE SUPPORT

Government price support programs are administered by ASCS to aid the farmer in obtaining a fair price for what he produces and to promote orderly marketing.

ASCS county offices are authorized to make warehouse and farm storage loans, as well as enter into purchase agreements with eligible producers of grains. Price support was made available to eligible farmers during 1970 on the following commodities: corn, cotton, cottonseed, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, honey, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, wool, and wheat.

Only producers participating in the feed grain program were eligible for price support loans and purchase agreements on feed grains.

The price support program on cotton is carried out by ASCS through the making of warehouse stored loans to eligible producers. Loan documents were prepared by approved loan clerks or ASCS county offices. Most loans were disbursed by county ASCS offices.

Peanut support is available through loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers and also through direct loans to peanut producers. The 1970 crop of peanuts was supported by a national average of \$255.00 per ton. Virginia-type peanuts were supported at \$264.93 per ton in 1970. This is the variety most commonly grown in Pender and New Hanover Counties.

Tobacco support is available through tobacco loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers which, in turn, make advances to eligible producers either directly or through auction warehouses. In 1970 the flue-cured tobacco crop was supported at an average of 66.6¢ per pound.

Any farmer desiring to receive price support for storage of commodities, must provide adequate and acceptable storage for the commodity either on the farm or in an approved commercial warehouse. Some farmers miss the advantage of price support because they do not have adequate storage. If farmers have adequate storage they may obtain price support loans which will enable them to take advantage of any price increase. In a number of cases income is increased above that which would have been received had the commodity been sold on a usually depressed market at harvest time.

FARM STORAGE STRUCTURE AND DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

Since 1949 ASCS county offices have operated a loan program on storage and drying equipment. This program is to help farmers provide for storing commodities to be placed under price support. Loans are made available to producers to finance the purchase of farm storage facilities and drying equipment. The maximum amount that can be loaned on needed farm storage is 85 percent of the cost. On drying equipment the maximum amount that can be loaned is 85 percent of the cost of applicant's needed drying equipment, or \$5000, whichever is lesser.

There is no service fee for either type loan. Each type loan is repayable in four installments over a five-year period. The first payment is due one year after the date of disbursement of the loan. No insurance is required, but the borrower is responsible for any loss that occurs.

SUMMARY OF STORAGE STRUCTURE AND DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS DISBURSED

January 1, 1970

December 31, 1970

FARM STORAGE STRUCTURE LOANS

1. Number of loans disbursed during period	5
2. Capacity of loans during period	37,870

DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

1. Number of loans disbursed in 1970	11
2. Amount of loans disbursed in 1970	\$ 29,332

SUMMARY OF FARM-STORED COMMODITY
LOANS DISBURSED

January 1, 1970

December 31, 1970

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF LOANS</u>	<u>BUSHELS</u>
Corn	4	7,838
Soybeans	6	26,070

PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

GENERAL

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as enacted on February 6, 1938, contained the first authorization for our present acreage allotment and marketing quota program. The Act authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, and rice. Prior to 1959, the Act also permitted acreage allotments on corn. However, as a result of the Agricultural Act of 1958 and a vote by farmers in the commercial corn area, acreage allotments and a commercial corn producing area were not established for 1959 and subsequent crops of corn.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were designed as a means of keeping supplies of agricultural commodities in line with demand. Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they may be placed in effect. Marketing quotas are administered by use of farm acreage allotments; however, acreage allotments are required by law for some commodities even though marketing quotas are not in effect. This is necessary in order to determine the farm's eligibility for price support when quotas are not in effect.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are administered as follows:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture determines the amount of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat or rice needed and proclaims this as the quota or allotment.
2. This amount is divided among the states and counties generally on the basis of the past history of growing the commodity.
3. Each farmer receives his share of the national quotas as an acreage allotment based on the production history of the farm.
4. The farm operator is required to stay within all allotments established for his farm.
5. A marketing card is issued to identify the commodity when the farmer goes to market.

T O B A C C O

Pender-New Hanover County had 1689 farms in 1970 with an established flue-cured tobacco allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 2829.48 acres. There was a five percent reduction in the allotment for 1970.

We had one farmer in our county who filed an application for a new grower allotment for tobacco for the year 1970. This farm met the eligibility requirements for a new grower allotment and an allotment was approved in the amount of 1.35 acres.

The Lease and Transfer Program for tobacco was still in effect for 1970. A written request signed by all interested parties had to be filed with the county committee by April 1, 1970. We had 652 farmers who took advantage of this lease and transfer program in 1970, leasing a total of 1,502,408 pounds, which were moved to 435 other farms in the county who had requested this leased tobacco to be moved to their farms.

The Acreage-Poundage Program was approved by growers in a referendum in July of 1970 for the 1971, 1972, and 1973 crops of tobacco. Under this program a farmer is limited to the pounds established for his farm as well as the acreage allotted. Each farm has a marketing quota established for his farm based on the yields for his farm for the five years 1959-63. The total for our county for 1970 was 5,009,704 pounds. This does not include the over and under marketing pounds.

Under the Acreage-Poundage Program if all the pounds are not sold, the farm receives credit for this undermarketing and this can be sold the next year. We had 276,570 pounds under marketed in 1970. On the other hand, a farm was allowed to sell up to 10 percent above the established marketing quota if he desired. This overmarketing is taken from the marketing quota for the next year. We had 401,217 pounds overmarketed in 1970.



C O T T O N

In 1970 we had 98 farms with a cotton allotment, as compared to 103 farms in 1969. Total allotment on these farms was 295.5 acres. Our cotton allotments have been reduced both in size and in number of farms due to our farmers failing to plant. According to the cotton marketing quota regulations, farmers must plant or release their cotton each year in order to maintain their full allotment.

There was a Cotton Domestic Allotment Program available to farmers in 1970. Farmers were eligible to receive a price support and diversion payment by signing up to participate in this program. A price support payment was available to farmers for the cotton they had planted. We did not have any cotton farms harvesting cotton in 1970. All eligible producers signed up under this program, receiving a total diversion payment of \$3154.

A Cotton Referendum was held from December 1 - 5, 1969, to determine whether farmers favored marketing quotas for the 1970 crop of cotton. Quotas were approved in the referendum and therefore were in effect for the 1960 crop. There were 81 of our farmers who voted in the referendum. Of these, only ten voted against marketing quotas for the 1970 crop. Also, in a referendum held by mail from May 5 through May 9, 1970, farmers voted against transferring cotton allotments outside the county for the 1970 crop year. Seventy-seven of our cotton farmers voted in this referendum.



P E A N U T S

For the year 1970 we had 217 farms with an established peanut allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 1503.7 acres.

If a producer does not want to plant his peanuts he can release them to the county committee to be reapportioned to other farms in the county. One of our farmers participated in the release and reapportionment program in 1970, leasing 64.6 acres. Eight farms requested this released acreage.

The lease and transfer program was still in effect for 1970, which permitted farmers to sell or lease their allotment to other farms in the county. We had 57 farmers taking advantage of this program. Seven of these farmers sold their allotment to be transferred permanently. Acres sold amounted to 15.6. Fifty farmers leased their peanut allotment to other farms in the county on a temporary basis, in the amount of 283.4 acres.

Peanuts are considered one of the basic cash crops in our county. In 1970, there were 1153.1 acres of peanuts harvested. Total production from this acreage was 1,932,368 pounds, resulting in a yield per acre of 1676 pounds. This compares with a yield of 1664 pounds per acre in 1969.

No requests were made in 1970 for a new grower peanut allotment.

W H E A T

Pender-New Hanover County had 373 farms with an established wheat allotment for the year 1970. The total allotment for these farms was 825 acres.

Marketing quotas were not in effect for the 1970 crop of wheat. Therefore, farmers could plant as much wheat as they wanted without paying penalty on wheat planted above the wheat allotment established for their farm.

There were no requests for new grower wheat allotments for the year 1970.

The twin objectives of the 1970 wheat program were to strengthen the farm price for wheat and to continue the effort to bring wheat production into line with needs. Over the past few years, world wide wheat production has exceeded effective demand. This has been the major contributor to the reduction in international wheat trade, which for the marketing year of 1969 was down for the third consecutive 12-month period. The slow-down in international trade has had adverse effects in the United States, the world's largest wheat exporter.

Other provisions of the 1970 wheat program are similar to those in effect in 1969. The program continued to be voluntary. Producers who signed up could qualify for price-support loans, domestic marketing certificates, payments for diverting acreage below their allotments, and substitution between wheat and feed grains or wheat for oats-rye.

Pender-New Hanover County had 117 producers with effective allotments of 262 acres participating in the 1970 wheat program. Diversion payments of \$4697 were made to producers for diverting 174 acres. Price support payments of \$1120 were paid to farmers for planting 39.0 acres of wheat.

SECRET

TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

[illegible text block]

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1970 voluntary feed grain program was similar to the program for 1969. Three feed grains -- corn, grain sorghum, and barley -- continued in the program for 1970.

Producers could participate in the 1970 program by reducing their total acreage of corn, grain sorghum, and barley by at least 20 percent below their farm's feed grain base. Acreage could be diverted from any one or a combination of these crops -- with the price-support payment determined by the crops planted.

Farmers could benefit from participation in several ways depending on individual operations. Principal benefits were: (1) price-support loans, (2) price-support payments, and (3) payments for additional diversion.

Below is a summary of the participation and payments computed under the program:

Number of farms with feed grain bases	2,298
Total feed grain base	24,904
Feed grain farms participating	1,077
Feed grain bases on participating farms	17,326
Diverted acres	10,169
Amount of diversion payments	\$423,682
Acres for price support payments	1,865
Amount of price support payments	\$51,684
Total amount of feed grain payments	\$475,366

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The Cropland Adjustment Program began in 1966, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with farmers to divert cropland normally used for the production of feed grain, allotment and non-allotment crops to conserving and recreational uses.

The period of agreement is for 5 to 10 years. Farmers may receive cost-share payments for establishing an approved conservation or recreation practice. Annual adjustment payments are made each October for acreage placed under agreement.

The designated acreage must be maintained for the duration of the agreements to prevent erosion and control weeds and insects. No crops may be planted for harvest or harvested on the designated acreage. All allotment crops and feed grain bases for the farm under agreement must be in compliance as well as all other farms in which the producer has an interest.

In 1970, 72 annual payments were made, which amounted to \$23,925.

CROPLAND CONVERSION PROGRAM

The Cropland Conversion Program began in 1966, with the same rules and regulations as the Cropland Adjustment Program, except that the farmer may graze the designated acreage with a reduction in the annual adjustment payment.

In 1970, 4 annual payments were made which amounted to \$1,587.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the early attempts to explain the origin of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. The author then turns to a consideration of the evidence which has been accumulated in support of these theories, and finally discusses the present state of the question. The second part of the book is devoted to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. It begins with a discussion of the early attempts to explain the origin of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. The author then turns to a consideration of the evidence which has been accumulated in support of these theories, and finally discusses the present state of the question.

CHAPTER II

The second part of the book is devoted to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. It begins with a discussion of the early attempts to explain the origin of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. The author then turns to a consideration of the evidence which has been accumulated in support of these theories, and finally discusses the present state of the question.

WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO:

Pender County Board of Commissioners and taxpayers of Pender County for our conveniently located office.

State Office personnel who have been so cooperative and understanding in connection with our work.

Our District Directors, Mr. J. N. Bryan, Jr., and Mr. Van H. Johnson, for their helpfulness, patience and understanding.

Community Committeemen for their loyalty, cooperation and advice.

The Pender Chronicle for relaying to the public ASCS articles and news.

Radio Station WPGF and TV Station WECT for their cooperation and covering of our programs.

Other agricultural agencies for their unselfish cooperation in helping to make our program a success.

Vendors and others who have cooperated so faithfully and generously.

And last, but by no means least, to the farmers of Pender-New Hanover Counties for their fine spirit of cooperation during 1970. We believe the understanding and public relations between the ASCS office and farmers of Pender and New Hanover Counties are unmatched.



